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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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HILARIO MICULAX MICULAX and LUIS  
PANZEIS, *individually and on behalf of others*  
*similarly situated,*

**COMPLAINT**

*Plaintiffs,*

-against-

LA FONDA BORICUA LOUNGE, INC.  
(D/B/A LA FONDA BORICUA), JORGE  
AYALA , and JEREMIAS DOE ,

**COLLECTIVE ACTION UNDER  
29 U.S.C. § 216(b)**

**ECF Case**

*Defendants.*

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Plaintiffs Hilario Miculax Miculax and Luis Panzeis , individually and on behalf of others similarly situated (collectively, “Plaintiffs”), by and through their attorneys, Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C., upon their knowledge and belief, and as against La Fonda Boricua Lounge, Inc. (d/b/a La Fonda Boricua), (“Defendant Corporation”), Jorge Ayala and Jeremias Doe, (“Individual Defendants”), (collectively, “Defendants”), allege as follows:

**NATURE OF ACTION**

1. Plaintiffs are former employees of Defendants La Fonda Boricua Lounge, Inc. (d/b/a La Fonda Boricua), Jorge Ayala, and Jeremias Doe.
2. Defendants own, operate, or control a Puerto Rican restaurant, located at 169 E 106th Street, New York, New York 10029 under the name “La Fonda Boricua”.

3. Upon information and belief, individual Defendants Jorge Ayala and Jeremias Doe, serve or served as owners, managers, principals, or agents of Defendant Corporation and, through this corporate entity, operate or operated the restaurant as a joint or unified enterprise.

4. Plaintiffs were employed as cooks, a food preparer, and a dishwasher at the restaurant located at 169 E 106th Street, New York, New York 10029.

5. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Plaintiffs worked for Defendants in excess of 40 hours per week, without appropriate minimum wage, overtime, and spread of hours compensation for the hours that they worked.

6. Rather Defendants failed to maintain accurate recordkeeping of the hours worked and failed to pay Plaintiffs appropriately for any hours worked, either at the straight rate of pay or for any additional overtime premium.

7. Further, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs the required “spread of hours” pay for any day in which they had to work over 10 hours a day.

8. Furthermore, Defendants repeatedly failed to pay Plaintiffs wages on a timely basis.

9. Defendants’ conduct extended beyond Plaintiffs to all other similarly situated employees.

10. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiffs and other employees to work in excess of forty (40) hours per week without providing the minimum wage and overtime compensation required by federal and state law and regulations.

11. Plaintiffs now bring this action on behalf of themselves, and other similarly situated individuals, for unpaid minimum and overtime wages pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.* (“FLSA”), and for violations of the N.Y. Labor Law §§ 190 *et seq.*

and 650 *et seq.* (the “NYLL”), and the “spread of hours” and overtime wage orders of the New York Commissioner of Labor codified at N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. tit. 12, § 146-1.6 (herein the “Spread of Hours Wage Order”), including applicable liquidated damages, interest, attorneys’ fees and costs.

12. Plaintiffs seek certification of this action as a collective action on behalf of themselves, individually, and all other similarly situated employees and former employees of Defendants pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

#### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

13. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question) and the FLSA, and supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiffs’ state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1337(a).

14. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c) because all, or a substantial portion of, the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district, Defendants maintain their corporate headquarters and offices within this district, and Defendants operate a Puerto Rican restaurant located in this district. Further, Plaintiffs were employed by Defendants in this district.

#### **PARTIES**

##### *Plaintiffs*

15. Plaintiff Hilario Miculax Miculax (“Plaintiff Miculax” or “Mr. Miculax”) is an adult individual residing in New York County, New York.

16. Plaintiff Miculax was employed by Defendants at La Fonda Boricua from approximately October 10, 2016 until on or about March 20, 2020.

17. Plaintiff Luis Panzeis (“Plaintiff Panzeis” or “Mr. Panzeis”) is an adult individual residing in New York County, New York.

18. Plaintiff Panzeis was employed by Defendants at La Fonda Boricua from approximately October 1, 2018 until on or about March 21, 2020.

*Defendants*

19. At all relevant times, Defendants owned, operated, or controlled a Puerto Rican restaurant, located at 169 E 106th Street, New York, New York 10029 under the name “La Fonda Boricua”.

20. Upon information and belief, La Fonda Boricua Lounge, Inc. (d/b/a La Fonda Boricua) is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, it maintains its principal place of business at 169 E 106th Street, New York, New York 10029.

21. Defendant Jorge Ayala is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Jorge Ayala is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporation. Defendant Jorge Ayala possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, and controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiffs, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

22. Defendant Jeremias Doe is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Jeremias Doe is sued individually in his capacity as a manager of Defendant Corporation. Defendant Jeremias Doe possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation and controls significant functions of Defendant

Corporation. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiffs, establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

### **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

#### *Defendants Constitute Joint Employers*

23. Defendants operate a Puerto Rican restaurant located in the East Harlem section of Manhattan in New York City.

24. Individual Defendants, Jorge Ayala and Jeremias Doe, possess operational control over Defendant Corporation, possess ownership interests in Defendant Corporation, or control significant functions of Defendant Corporation.

25. Defendants are associated and joint employers, act in the interest of each other with respect to employees, pay employees by the same method, and share control over the employees.

26. Each Defendant possessed substantial control over Plaintiffs' (and other similarly situated employees') working conditions, and over the policies and practices with respect to the employment and compensation of Plaintiffs, and all similarly situated individuals, referred to herein.

27. Defendants jointly employed Plaintiffs (and all similarly situated employees) and are Plaintiffs' (and all similarly situated employees') employers within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.* and the NYLL.

28. In the alternative, Defendants constitute a single employer of Plaintiffs and/or similarly situated individuals.

29. Upon information and belief, Individual Defendant Jorge Ayala operates Defendant Corporation as either an alter ego of himself and/or fails to operate Defendant Corporation as an entity legally separate and apart from himself, by among other things:

- a) failing to adhere to the corporate formalities necessary to operate Defendant Corporation as a Corporation,
- b) defectively forming or maintaining the corporate entity of Defendant Corporation, by, amongst other things, failing to hold annual meetings or maintaining appropriate corporate records,
- c) transferring assets and debts freely as between all Defendants,
- d) operating Defendant Corporation for his own benefit as the sole or majority shareholder,
- e) operating Defendant Corporation for his own benefit and maintaining control over this corporation as a closed Corporation,
- f) intermingling assets and debts of his own with Defendant Corporation,
- g) diminishing and/or transferring assets of Defendant Corporation to avoid full liability as necessary to protect his own interests, and
- h) Other actions evincing a failure to adhere to the corporate form.

30. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the FLSA and New York Labor Law. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs, controlled the terms and conditions of employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for Plaintiffs' services.

31. In each year from 2016 to 2020, Defendants, both separately and jointly, had a gross annual volume of sales of not less than \$500,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level that are separately stated).

32. In addition, upon information and belief, Defendants and/or their enterprise were directly engaged in interstate commerce. As an example, numerous items that were used in the restaurant on a daily basis are goods produced outside of the State of New York.

*Individual Plaintiffs*

33. Plaintiffs are former employees of Defendants who were employed as cooks, a food preparer, and a dishwasher.

34. Plaintiffs seek to represent a class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. 216(b).

*Plaintiff Hilario Miculax Miculax*

35. Plaintiff Miculax was employed by Defendants from approximately October 10, 2016 until on or about March 20, 2020.

36. Defendants employed Plaintiff Miculax as a food preparer, dishwasher, and cook.

37. Plaintiff Miculax regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as food and other supplies produced outside the State of New York.

38. Plaintiff Miculax's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

39. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Miculax regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

40. From approximately October 1, 2016 until on or about May 31, 2018, Plaintiff Miculax worked from approximately 11:00 a.m. until on or about 10:00 p.m., 4 days a week and from approximately 11:00 a.m. until on or about 10:30 p.m., 2 days a week (typically 67 hours per week).

41. From approximately June 1, 2018 until on or about December 31, 2018, Plaintiff Miculax worked from approximately 11:00 a.m. until on or about 10:00 p.m., 5 days a week and from approximately 11:00 a.m. until on or about 10:30 p.m., 2 days a week (typically 78 hours per week).

42. From approximately January 1, 2019 until on or about March 20, 2020, Plaintiff Miculax worked from approximately 11:00 a.m. until on or about 10:00 p.m., 4 days a week and from approximately 11:00 a.m. until on or about 10:30 p.m., 2 days a week (typically 67 hours per week).

43. From approximately October 2016 until on or about December 2018, Defendants paid Plaintiff Miculax his wages in cash.

44. From approximately January 2019 until on or about March 2020, Defendants paid Plaintiff Miculax his wages by personal check.

45. From approximately October 1, 2016 until on or about October 31, 2017, Defendants paid Plaintiff Miculax a fixed salary of \$600 per week.

46. From approximately November 1, 2017 until on or about May 31, 2018, Defendants paid Plaintiff Miculax a fixed salary of \$750 per week.

47. From approximately June 1, 2018 until on or about December 31, 2018, Defendants paid Plaintiff Miculax a fixed salary of \$800 per week.

48. From approximately January 1, 2019 until on or about March 20, 2020, Defendants paid Plaintiff Miculax a fixed salary of \$750 per week.

49. Plaintiff Miculax's pay did not vary even when he was required to stay later or work a longer day than his usual schedule.

50. For example, Defendants required Plaintiff Miculax to work an additional 30 minutes past his scheduled departure time four to five days a week, and did not pay him for the additional time he worked.

51. Defendants never granted Plaintiff Miculax any breaks or meal periods of any kind.

52. Plaintiff Miculax was not required to keep track of his time, nor to his knowledge, did the Defendants utilize any time tracking device such as punch cards, that accurately reflected his actual hours worked.

53. No notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Miculax regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

54. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Miculax an accurate statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

55. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff Miculax, in English and in Kaqchikel (Plaintiff Miculax's primary language), of his rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

*Plaintiff Luis Panzeis*

56. Plaintiff Panzeis was employed by Defendants from approximately October 1, 2018 until on or about March 21, 2020.

57. Defendants employed Plaintiff Panzeis as a cook.

58. Plaintiff Panzeis regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as food and other supplies produced outside the State of New York.

59. Plaintiff Panzeis's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

60. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Panzeis regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

61. From approximately October 1, 2018 until on or about March 21, 2020, Plaintiff Panzeis worked from approximately 11:00 a.m. until on or about 10:00 p.m., 4 days a week and from approximately 11:00 a.m. until on or about 10:30 p.m., 2 days a week (typically 67 hours per week).

62. For approximately two months in 2019, Plaintiff Panzeis worked from approximately 9:00 a.m. until on or about 10:00 p.m., 5 days a week and from approximately 11:00 a.m. until on or about 10:30 p.m., 2 days a week (typically 88 hours per week).

63. From approximately October 2018 until on or about December 2018, Defendants paid Plaintiff Panzeis his wages in cash.

64. From approximately January 2019 until on or about March 2020, Defendants paid Plaintiff Panzeis his wages by personal check.

65. From approximately October 1, 2018 until on or about February 2019, Defendants paid Plaintiff Panzeis a fixed salary of \$600 per week.

66. From approximately March 2019 until on or about August 2019, Defendants paid Plaintiff Panzeis a fixed salary of \$660 per week.

67. From approximately September 2019 until on or about March 21, 2020, Defendants paid Plaintiff Panzeis a fixed salary of \$680 per week.

68. Plaintiff Panzeis's pay did not vary even when he was required to stay later or work a longer day than his usual schedule.

69. For example, Defendants required Plaintiff Panzeis to work an additional 30 minutes past his scheduled departure time two days a week and two hours for 2 months in 2019, and did not pay him for the additional time he worked.

70. Defendants never granted Plaintiff Panzeis any breaks or meal periods of any kind.

71. Plaintiff Panzeis was not required to keep track of his time, nor to his knowledge, did the Defendants utilize any time tracking device such as punch cards, that accurately reflected his actual hours worked.

72. No notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Panzeis regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

73. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Panzeis an accurate statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

74. Defendants did not give any notice to Plaintiff Panzeis, in English and in Kaqchikel (Plaintiff Panzeis's primary language), of his rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

*Defendants' General Employment Practices*

75. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiffs (and all similarly situated employees) to work in excess of 40 hours a week without paying them appropriate minimum wage, spread of hours pay, and overtime compensation as required by federal and state laws.

76. Plaintiffs were victims of Defendants' common policy and practices which violate their rights under the FLSA and New York Labor Law by, *inter alia*, not paying them the wages they were owed for the hours they worked..

77. Defendants' pay practices resulted in Plaintiffs not receiving payment for all their hours worked, and resulted in Plaintiffs' effective rate of pay falling below the required minimum wage rate.

78. Defendants habitually required Plaintiffs to work additional hours beyond their regular shifts but did not provide them with any additional compensation.

79. Defendants willfully disregarded and purposefully evaded recordkeeping requirements of the FLSA and NYLL by failing to maintain accurate and complete timesheets and payroll records.

80. Defendants paid Plaintiffs their wages in cash and later by personal check.

81. Defendants failed to post at the workplace, or otherwise provide to employees, the required postings or notices to employees regarding the applicable wage and hour requirements of the FLSA and NYLL.

82. Upon information and belief, these practices by Defendants were done willfully to disguise the actual number of hours Plaintiffs (and similarly situated individuals) worked, and to avoid paying Plaintiffs properly for their full hours worked.

83. Defendants engaged in their unlawful conduct pursuant to a corporate policy of minimizing labor costs and denying employees compensation by knowingly violating the FLSA and NYLL.

84. Defendants' unlawful conduct was intentional, willful, in bad faith, and caused significant damages to Plaintiffs and other similarly situated former workers.

85. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs and other employees with accurate wage statements at the time of their payment of wages, containing: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL §195(3).

86. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs and other employees, at the time of hiring and on or before February 1 of each subsequent year, a statement in English and the employees' primary language, containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by New York Labor Law §195(1).

#### **FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION CLAIMS**

87. Plaintiffs bring their FLSA minimum wage, overtime compensation, and liquidated damages claims as a collective action pursuant to FLSA Section 16(b), 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), on behalf of all similarly situated persons (the "FLSA Class members"), i.e., persons who are or were employed by Defendants or any of them, on or after the date that is three years before the filing of the complaint in this case (the "FLSA Class Period").

88. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs and other members of the FLSA Class were similarly situated in that they had substantially similar job requirements and pay provisions, and have been subject to Defendants' common practices, policies, programs, procedures, protocols and plans including willfully failing and refusing to pay them the required minimum wage, overtime pay at a one and one-half their regular rates for work in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek under the FLSA, and willfully failing to keep records under the FLSA.

89. The claims of Plaintiffs stated herein are similar to those of the other employees.

**FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

**VIOLATION OF THE MINIMUM WAGE PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA**

90. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

91. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d). Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class Members), controlled the terms and conditions of their employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for their employment.

92. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were engaged in commerce or in an industry or activity affecting commerce.

93. Defendants constitute an enterprise within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203 (r-s).

94. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 206(a).

95. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

96. Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

**SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

**VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA**

97. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

98. Defendants, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1), failed to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) overtime compensation at a rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

99. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members), overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

100. Plaintiffs (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

### **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### **VIOLATION OF THE NEW YORK MINIMUM WAGE ACT**

101. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

102. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs, controlled the terms and conditions of their employment, and determined the rates and methods of any compensation in exchange for their employment.

103. Defendants, in violation of NYLL § 652(1) and the supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, paid Plaintiffs less than the minimum wage.

104. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs the minimum wage was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

105. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

### **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### **VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS**

#### **OF THE NEW YORK STATE LABOR LAW**

106. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

107. Defendants, in violation of N.Y. Lab. Law § 190 *et seq.*, and supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, failed to pay Plaintiffs overtime compensation at rates of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

108. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

109. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

#### **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

##### **VIOLATION OF THE SPREAD OF HOURS WAGE ORDER**

##### **OF THE NEW YORK COMMISSIONER OF LABOR**

110. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

111. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs one additional hour's pay at the basic minimum wage rate before allowances for each day Plaintiffs' spread of hours exceeded ten hours in violation of NYLL §§ 650 *et seq.* and 12 N.Y.C.R.R. §§ 146-1.6.

112. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs an additional hour's pay for each day Plaintiffs' spread of hours exceeded ten hours was willful within the meaning of NYLL § 663.

113. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

#### **SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

##### **VIOLATION OF THE NOTICE AND RECORDKEEPING**

##### **REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW**

114. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

115. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs with a written notice, in English , containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece,

commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by NYLL §195(1).

116. Defendants are liable to each Plaintiff in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

**SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

**VIOLATION OF THE WAGE STATEMENT PROVISIONS**

**OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW**

117. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

118. With each payment of wages, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs with an accurate statement listing each of the following: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL 195(3).

119. Defendants are liable to each Plaintiff in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

**EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

**VIOLATION OF THE TIMELY PAYMENT PROVISIONS**

**OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW**

120. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though set forth fully herein.
121. Defendants did not pay Plaintiffs on a regular weekly basis, in violation of NYLL §191.
122. Defendants are liable to each Plaintiff in an amount to be determined at trial.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court enter judgment against Defendants by:

- (a) Designating this action as a collective action and authorizing prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all putative class members apprising them of the pendency of this action, and permitting them to promptly file consents to be Plaintiffs in the FLSA claims in this action;
- (b) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members;
- (c) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members;
- (d) Declaring that Defendants violated the recordkeeping requirements of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA with respect to Plaintiffs' and the FLSA Class members' compensation, hours, wages, and any deductions or credits taken against wages;
- (e) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the FLSA were willful as to Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members;

(f) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage, overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable;

(g) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members liquidated damages in an amount equal to 100% of their damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);

(h) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiffs;

(i) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiffs;

(j) Declaring that Defendants violated the spread-of-hours requirements of the NYLL and supporting regulations as to Plaintiffs;

(k) Declaring that Defendants violated the timely payment provisions of the NYLL as to Plaintiffs;

(l) Declaring that Defendants violated the notice and recordkeeping requirements of the NYLL with respect to Plaintiffs' compensation, hours, wages and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(m) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the provisions of the NYLL and spread of hours wage order were willful as to Plaintiffs;

(n) Awarding Plaintiffs damages for the amount of unpaid minimum wage and overtime compensation, and for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages, as well as awarding spread of hours pay under the NYLL as applicable

- (o) Awarding Plaintiffs damages for Defendants' violation of the NYLL notice and recordkeeping provisions, pursuant to NYLL §§198(1-b), 198(1-d);
- (p) Awarding Plaintiffs liquidated damages in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the total amount of minimum wage, overtime compensation, and spread of hours pay shown to be owed pursuant to NYLL § 663 as applicable; and liquidated damages pursuant to NYLL § 198(3);
- (q) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as applicable;
- (r) Awarding Plaintiffs and the FLSA Class members the expenses incurred in this action, including costs and attorneys' fees;
- (s) Providing that if any amounts remain unpaid upon the expiration of ninety days following issuance of judgment, or ninety days after expiration of the time to appeal and no appeal is then pending, whichever is later, the total amount of judgment shall automatically increase by fifteen percent, as required by NYLL § 198(4); and
- (t) All such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

**JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury on all issues triable by a jury.

Dated: New York, New York

June 9, 2020

MICHAEL FAILLACE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

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